feeding site development, feeding site maintenance, infection, molting, amino acid biosynthesis, amino acid degradation, sperm formation, pheromone synthesis, pheromone sensing, antennae formation, wing formation, leg formation, development and differentiation, egg formation, larval maturation, digestive enzyme formation, haemolymph synthesis, haemolymph maintenance, neurotransmission, cell division, energy metabolism, respiration, and apoptosis.

94. The method of claim **87**, wherein the two target coding sequences perform at least two functions essential for target crop pest or pathogen survival that are suppressed by the dsRNA sequences, the functions being selected from the group consisting of feeding by the pest or pathogen, cell apoptosis, cell differentiation and development, capacity or desire for sexual reproduction, muscle formation, muscle twitching, muscle contraction, juvenile hormone formation, juvenile hormone regulation, ion regulation and transport, maintenance of cell membrane potential, amino acid biosynthesis, amino acid degradation, sperm formation, pheromone synthesis, pheromone sensing, antennae formation, wing formation, leg formation, egg formation, larval maturation, digestive enzyme formation, haemolymph synthesis, haemolymph maintenance, neurotransmission, larval stage transition, pupation, emergence from pupation, cell division, energy metabolism, respiration, and formation of cytoskeletal structure.

95. The method of claim **83**, wherein the target crop pest is a corn rootworm selected from the group consisting of *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardii* (Southern Corn Rootworm (SCR)), *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Western Corn Rootworm (WCR)), *Diabrotica barberi* (Northern Corn Rootworm (NCR)), *Diabrotica virgifera* zeae (Mexican Corn Rootworm (MCR)), *Diabrotica balteata, Diabrotica viridula*, and *Diabrotica speciosa* (Brazilian Corn Rootworm (BZR)).

96-98. (canceled)

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